DAKLEY-At his late residence. March 12, Gilbert Oakley, aged "My visit to New-York," he said, BRYAN PUB- "was purely a business one. I am

LISHING A having a book published, and came to look over the proofs and see that it is in the shape I want it before it finally goes to press. It is to be a sort of condensation of 'The Commoner,' containing the more important of the editorials printed during the When he was asked to speak of the

HUPERD-At Ashbourne, Penn., March 9, Mrs. M. Shuperd, mother of Mrs. Charles H. Mc

SIMPSON—On Tuesday, March II, Mary A., Charles Simpson, on her Sist birthday. Fun-at her late residence, No. 276 West 73d-st., day, March IS, at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment

The Woodlawn Cemetery. Borough of Bronx, New York City, Office 20 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

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ills for the week ending March 15, 1902, will
ills for the week ending March 15, 1902, will
it in all cases) at the General Pestoffice as quompily in all cases) at the General Postoffice, si: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier the g time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Ge close at 5 m. Monday, per s. s. Deutschlan enday, per s. s. Dresden, and Priday, per s. Regular and Supplementary mails close

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SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lucanis, via Queenstown; at 7 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Lahn imail must be directed "per s. s. Lahn"; at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Staatendam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Staatendam"; at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed The standard of the standard of the standard for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

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MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST
INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At S a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campache,
Tabasco and Chiapan, per s. s. Havana (mail for other
parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Havana");
at S a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Thidad; at 9:30 a. m.,
for Fortune Island and Haiti, per s. s. Havana");
at S a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Finidad; at 9:30 a. m.,
for Fortune Island and Haiti, per s. s. Hangaria, via,
FEIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seguranca; at 12
m. for Guantanamo, per s. s. Ydm.
FEIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Niagara";
t. 12 m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Hangaria;
t. 12 m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Heratio; at
tl. 20 p. m. for Rahamas, per sicamer from Miami, Fla.
SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Perto Rico, per s. s. Ponce,
via San Juan; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.)
for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Maracabo (mail
for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s.
Maracabo"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.)
for St. Thomas, St. Crotx, Leeward and Windward
Islands, and Britteh, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s.
Roralma, via Demerara (mail for Greauda and Trinidad
miant birected "per s. s. Boralma"); at 9:30 a. m.,
(supplementary 10:30 a. m. for Fortune Island, Jamaica,
Savanilla, Cartagena and Gre-town, per s. s. Alene,
(mid for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s.
La Ploma; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Maracabo
prince, via Permambuco and Santos (mail for Northern
Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Eastern
Prince").

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-

CUSHING'S

A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF OUR ALDERMEN IN ACTION.

SELECTIONS FROM THEMAIL

THE PERSONAL BAGGAGE MUDDLE. PERSUASIVE ARRAIGNMENT OF A PETTY CUSTOM HOUSE NUISANCE.

Sir: The ladies who are trying to ameliorate

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSIC.

MR. HADLEY'S MUSIC.

Nebody is quicker than the professional musician

certs"—that is, concerts in which all the music

serformed is the production of one man, Beethoven,

they tell us. is intolerable for two hours at a gretch: Brahms, unendurable. Yet no sooner does

a young composer find himself in a condition to

he straightway fills a programme with his own

works (provided he has written a sufficient num-

bed, and submits himself to the test which, we are told, the greatest masters of the art cannot endure. Of course, the plea in extenuation is ready at hand: The young composer ought to have a

chance to be heard. Good; so he ought. But is the standard of judgment changed by his desire and privilege?
Mr. Henry K. Hadley gave a concert of original

music at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon and garnered the applause of a few hundred friends and admirers. Those whose patience and affection-ate interest endured to the end heard twenty-four

Schubert would have been wearisome, but the

our by Mr. Hadley the occasion of twenty-four

rounds of applicase, obviously sincere but more indiscriminate. To add to the problem

the literary, world by such masters as Schumann,

Mendelssohn and Rubinstein. These were subgutes for Schumann's "Und wüssten's die

Blumer and "Du bist wie eine Blume" (common property of a hundred song composers); of Men-delssohn's exquisite "Leise zieht durch mein Gemüth," picturesquely romantic "In dem Mon-

denschein im Walde" and weakly sentimental but universally popular "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges"

and of Rubinstein's deeply pathetic "Asra," with its eche of Orientalism in melodic con

tour as well as sentiment. A listener would have to keep a tight rein on his predilections not to permit them to color his judgment in such

cases, especially when he heard elements from the

earlier settings spooking about in the later. A high opinion of Mr. Hadley's talents has been ex-

pressed in this place on several occasions, but candor compels the statement that yesterday's reettal did not raise that opinion. So many songs

and wearisome, as did the reiteration of the device

of repetition of disjointed phrases to form a close

MRS. CLEAVER, CONTRALTO.

Mrs. Eleanor Cleaver, who gave a song recital in

Mendelssohn Hall last night, is the possessor of an opulent contralto voice, which has been trained in

commendable manner, and which would benefit

epulent in figure also, and, as so often happens in

such cases, betrays a scantness of breath, which

quality and capacious in expression. The lady's singing gives much pleasure now, despite some

crudities in style; it can be made to give much

more by careful attention to tone production, the

avoidance of the forcing process which is leading

her into temptation, and wise cultivation of her

temperament. Mr. Ingo Simon, barytone, who

comes with her from London, sings like a feeble

smateur. Of such is the kingdom of the London

THE WORK OF THE "TIPSTER."

AN EXAMPLE OF THE TRUSTWORTHINESS

OF HIS WARES.

From time to time the accurately and conser

vatively written accounts furnished the newspapers

by theatrical press agents have received their full meed of praise in the columns of an appreciative

press. The ways of the men whose calling it is to

contribute to enduring literature "write ups" of the

doings of stage people have been talked about and

written about so much of late that they are not

There is another calling, a business that has

many features in common with that of the press

agent; and that is the business of the professional

newspaper "tipster." His wares are quite as reli-

able as those of the press agent. Speaking of verity, perhaps it would be better to disclose the

real facts concerning this ally of the newspaper

The "tipster" makes his living by haunting

offices, picking up scraps of news and forwarding

Lawyer Arthur Fullman, 802 B-way; has client, Coffin: the young lady won't marry him until he changes his name. She is superstitious. He will have name changed.

The facts of the case were that Mr. Fullman

heard another lawyer tell the foregoing story of an incident which occurred several years ago. Mr. Fullman yesterday was even more sour and dis-turbed by the influx of reporters than were the newspaper men after they had unearthed the latest bit of fiction of the "tipster."

WOMEN MAKE TROUBLE ON CAR.

HAVING THE DOOR OPENED.

Three women who boarded a Broadway car late

resterday afternoon reduced the fifty-odd other pas-

car was about the short suit in spades and a ques-

tionable finesse. The explanation of the play was

interrupted by a sudden jolt of the car, which sent

two of the women violently spinning down the car,

to be received in the outstretched arms of a digni-

fied clerical gentleman. Escaping from this unex-pected embrace, the whist players sank into a seat

the door should be opened. An unhappy looking

mortal whose throat was swathed in bandages shivered at this suggestion. The conductor, in re-

sponse to the appeal, fled precipitately down the car. Then the women consulted. At last the most

Fresh air is such a blessing," chorused the sec-ted just as a slight, consumptive looking woman who had been anxiously trying to protect her baby for up to leave the car.

COUNTESS DE LA WARR SUES THE EARL.

DEMANDS A RESTITUTION OF HER CONJUGAL

London, March 12 - Countess De La Warr has be-

fun suit against Earl De La Warr for a restitution of conjugal rights, and the outcome of the petition is awaited by society with considerable interest. It appears that Earl De La Warr a couple of months are left the counters on the ground of incompati-

bility of temper. Earl De La Warr was prominent in city sensations of recent years, notably in the Booker company promotions. In which the earl years family mansion, at Buckhurst, Sussex, was formerly rented by Andrew Carnegle.

he La Warr, was born in 1869, and succeeded to the

Agne, second daughter of Lord Brassey. She was

ert George Reginald Sackville, eighth Earl

hear the front of the car.

Bengers to a state of panic in a few brief mom-

essential element-news, interest, or truth.

erferes with her tasteful and intelligent inten-

The voice is large in volume, beautiful in

Mr. Hadley is frankly a lyrist, but his muse flies in a line parallel with the surface. Mr. Kreisler

met of ingenious labor rather than warm fancy;

with so few varieties of mood became mono

played the sonata with the composer.

but like the songs, tuneful.

ballad concert!

past understanding.

Hadley brought forward settings of made famous in the musical, as distinguished from

gal equation involved made the twenty-four

get by Mr. Hadley, besides a sonata for arts and violin. Twenty-four songs by

ing what are called "composers' con

a concert on his own responsibility than

the lot of the returning United States citizen as he passes through our custom houses much appreciate the kind way in which the press generally has commented upon their efforts, but in a few instances there has been a misconception of their idea. Statements have been made that the persons most annoyed by the present condition of things are society women of large wealth who do much of their shopping abroad. On the contrary, it can by additional attention from a good master. She is not be too clearly understood that this is a matter which concerns each and every citizen of the United States who travels without the limits of his own country for purposes of business, education, health or pleasure. The high tax upon per sonal wearing apparel falls heaviest not upon the rich, who can afford to pay the duty, but upor persons of moderate means. Thousands of people go abroad every year with whom the trip is an event in their lives. During their stay of perhaps six months or a year the replenishing of their wardrobe becomes as necessary as it would in their own country. A change of seasons, of climates or other circumstances requires a change in clothingoften unforeseen-and yet before them stands ever the nightmare of the custom house at home, with its heavy tax upon their simple purcha

Has the government profited by this severe lay nd its rigid enforcement? We think not. \$400,000 was collected over and above the amount collected in 1900 on personal baggage about one sixth of 1 per cent of the whole amount obtained customs during the year. The extra expense i volved in the administration of the law in what has been cleverly called "this school for the edu-cation of free trade" did away with all profit. In fact, it has been stated the expense far exce the amount collected. But the rights of each citien of the United States to the wearing apparel that circumstances may require him to purchase

while travelling abroad are seriously involved, Merchants pay duties upon wholesale rates, bu American citizens who come in with only their own necessary wearing apparel, entering into no competition by trade, are forced to pay duty on retail prices, and not only is this unjust, but the very garments upon which they are expected to pay duty on the price at which these garments were second hand, generally and often not of the value that even the duty

his "tips" to the city editors of the great dallies. amounts to It is just that the law should hold dutiable all The "ripster" is paid space rates if his story is e fifteen re parel, but clothing is something that no one can do without, either abroad or at home, and it is in porters at once troop to the address named in the Nine times out of ten the "tip" lacks every the interest of and for the protection of the rights of United States citizens that this movement has This eulogy of the "tipster" was prompted by the been inaugurated. following note which The Tribune received yester

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR BAGGAGE INSPECTION REFORM.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1902.

THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

REPLY OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY TO COMMISSIONER STURGIS.

coming from Fire Commissioner Sturgis, respecting the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, in which certain charges are made against that company,

At the hearing before Mayor Low on Monday MUCH TO THEIR SORROW, THEY INSIST ON the subject of the revocation of the license of the peatedly asked to state his objections to its system and as often refused to do so. If his refusal was caused by the insufficient knowledge of the subject which The Tribune article exhibits, the reason for They were evidently members of some local whist club, and their conversation when they got in the the refusal is very apparent.

Permit me to call attention to certain discrepancies in his statement as printed. He states that "the exclusive privilege" to connect its fire alarm boxes with the boxes of the city was granted to the Manhattan company under Mayor Strong in 1895 As a matter of fact, the permit issued to the company on October 2, 1895, reads: "The permission hereby granted is not to be construed as conferring Instantly one of the party began to suggest that

an exclusive privilege."

On the basis of this erroneous statement he charges that the company is a "monopoly." truth is that it enjoys no monopoly other than that natural one which improved methods and perfected appliances may give, and which it has been the policy of enlightened governments everywhere to encourage. It will be news to the three other companies that they have been driven "out of business." as all of them are doing a larger business to-day than in 1895.

tail of the cierical gentleman, politely requested alm to open the door. Amid a chorus of protesting coughs the door was thrown open, and the wind blew through the car at a fifty knot pace. The man with the bandaged throat fied precipitately. One by one the passengers followed suit.

"Oh, how good it is!" exclaimed one of the women as a wild burst of the gale swooped in, carrying off several hats.

"Fresh sir is such a bless of the same process." The statement that the Manhattan company charges the "exorbitant rate of \$50 a box a yearthe actual cost of the box is \$2"—Is utterly at variance with a complete statement of the facts. The ost of the call boxes is about \$450 each, but to count that as the cost of the installation of the Manhattan system in a building is as absurd as to Just at that moment one of Commissioner Woodbury's wagons, heavily laden, paused on the track. A sweet, seductive breeze rested affectionately for a moment on the wagon, and then scurried on. It stuck the car bow on and rolled wildly through the open door. The air was dim with the burden of dust. The women were enveloped in the feecy dood. They emerged coughing and gasping, their raiment changed from blue to duit gray. A smile wildle and audible passed around the car as the obstract woman once more grasped the coattail of the cherical gentleman and asked mournfully:

"Will you please close that door?" reckon the expense of the installation of a call bell system by the price paid for push buttons at eight or ten cents apiece. In installing a Manhat tan fire alarm plant in a building, covering in many eight or ten cents aplece. In installing a Manhattan fire alarm plant in a building, covering in many cases underground street connections, insulated wiring, testing apparatus, galvanometer, batteries, etc., an expense of hundreds of dollars is often incurred in order to connect a single box. In the maintenance of the plants an elaborate and unceasing day and night vigliance is exercised, accompanied by a searching system of inspection, while by an ingenious arrangement of safeguards the occupant of the building knows at once if the circuit is interrupted. This in no way interferes with the city circuits.

No company could afford to render the service required and care for it in the manner that such an important protection makes necessary for much, if any, less rental than is charged by the Manhattan company. While the price for maintaining a plant with a single box is \$50 a year, additional boxes are installed at a much less price, in many cases as low as \$10 per annum. The small profits made by our company will present little or no attraction to capitalists seeking investment, especially when the entire investment is left subject to be wiped out of existence by a single stroke of the wiped out of existence by a single stroke of the pen of a fire commissioner.

The charge that any owner of property has been pen of a fire commissioner.

The charge that any owner of property has been the instance of the Manhattan company sued at the instance of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of the notices which prepared to such suits, nor of

billity of the answer rests with the city administration.

At the close of the article the Commissioner is reported to have said that "the Manhattan company can either hire lines in the subways or build its own." That means that the citizens who have had the right to protect their properties, in case of fire, by pulling the streetboxes from each floor, must provide an additional system of boxes and underground wires, practically duplicating the present city system, in order that they may be able to send in prompt alarms of fire. It has been heretofore supposed that the city circuits were established for that purpose, and that any citizen had the right to null the box in case of fire in any way which did not interfere with or jeopardize the city service.

Whatever other companies may claim to be able to do the Board of Underwriters will doubtless rigidly examine, as they did the Manhattan system. The latter they have approved, and they do not appear to regard lightly the effort to destroy it.

W. F. ALLEN, President, New-York, March 12, 1962.

DR. RAINSFORD AGREES WITH FIFTEEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune Your reporter, no doubt unintentionally gravely misquotes me this morning. I have noth ng but the best praise for the admirable report the Committee of Fifteen on the saloon question I said nothing at the Nineteenth Century than
meeting last night that could be even twisted into
dispraise of that report. I agree in all things most
fully with the conclusions at which the committee
have arrived. The committee advocates what I
have advocated for years; namely, the opening of
all salcons for certain hours on Sunday.

New-York, March 12, 1902.

New-York, March 12, 1902. said nothing at the Nineteenth Century Club

TO DECIDE BATTLE OF PLUGS.

New-York, March 12, 1902.

NAVAL BOARD TO SMOKE AND CHEW

THIRTY-ONE KINDS OF TOBACCO. emmanders Adams, Redgers and Miller and Paymaster Chentham. They've got to chew, too, good and plenty, for they have been detailed to go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and try thirty-one dif-ferent kinds of smoking and chewing tobacca, from which will be chosen the "smokin" and chewin'" for the jack tars of the navy to use during the next twelve months. It is a task to stagger even the ghost of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Now it so happens that the tobacco furnished for the sallors is not the most expensive on earth, rope, but, on the other, neither is it worth \$10 a yound. It is to be presumed that each officer will use his own pipe in his sampling, for it must will use his own pipe in his sampling, for it must be a well seasoned pipe, else the weed would not have a fair trial, for every smoker knows that no tobacco is good in a new pipe. A separate room has been set aside at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the work of the board, and the yellow flag will be hoisted while the smudge is going on. The four officers will sit around a table, about which they will "pass the plug." A member of the Fire Department will be present with a wet sponge in his mouth, and will count the votes cast by the judges for the favorite brands. This official's presence will be useful in another way. It will prevent the officers from settling the matter by drawing lots. Before the tests are made the weed judges will have a few days in which to say goodby to their families and arrange all their temporal affairs. They all expect medals and promotion should they survive, but they would much prefer another battle of Santiago, which, by the way, was also a smoky affair.

GOVERNOR TAFT IMPROVING.

Cincinnati, March 12.-The condition of W. H. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been called to an interview underwent a surgical operation yesterday, was reported to-day as entirely favorable.

REPUBLICAN PRESS AND CUBA.

GENERAL SUPPORT OF RECIPROCITY AMONG THE EDITORS. THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

From The Washington Star. Shall the United States Government revolve fround the sugar beet?

DOMESTIC SUGAR NOT ENDANGERED. From The Milwaukee Free Press. There does not see to be any real reason why Cuban sugar might not be given absolutely free entrance into our market without in the least en-dangering the domestic sugar industry, either pres-ent or for the future,

TWENTY PER CENT INADEQUATE. From The Rochester Post Express.

A 20 per cent reduction is wholly inadequate; it does not meet the case at all; it will not permit the Cubans to sell their sugar and tobacco in our market with profit.

HALF A LOAF.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

There is a complaint that a 29 per cent reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar is not enough. Perhaps not. Nevertheless, perhaps the safest plan is not to be too particular. The opposition shows a stubborn disposition, and there are emergencies in which it is well to accept what can be got rather than risk everything by haggling for more. DANGER OF TRIFLING

From The Philadelphia, Press.

A reduction which raises the question as to do-mestic sugar and tobacco and does not keep peace in Cuba will be to build a useless bridge into mid-stream and jump off the end into the flood. NATIONAL HONOR AT STAKE. From The Philadelphia North American. This is more than a question of party politics. It

CRITICAL TO CUBA. From The Philadelphia Ledger. From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is very unfortunate that the Republicans in Congress have not agreed upon a policy with relation to Cuba. That island is about to enter upon a new stage in its career. It is advisable that it should attempt self-government under favorable auspices. The failure to market its great staples on remunerative terms would doubtless precipitate panic and misrule. The faith of the United States is piedged, and our promises to Cuba should be redeemed in letter and spirit.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN. m The Baltimore American. Cuba can hardly be blamed if she begins to be-tieve that in being rescued from the tyranny of Spain by the United States she has simply been taken out of the frying pan into the fire.

Farms that yield a clear profit of \$1.000 an acre are not in danger of ruin through a little lowering of the protective tariff.

That is what is being said in Washington, and it is an argument that is met with some difficulty by those who stick for no concessions to Cuba,

President Roosevelt and Connecticut is with President and the Canard obstructionists.

DEBTS REDUCE HIS LEGACY

HENRY G. MARQUAND'S WILL CUTS DOWN SON'S SHARE BY AMOUNT PAID CREDITORS.

The will of Henry G. Marquand, with a codicil attached, was filed for probate yesterday. Save for \$1,000, the testator divides all his property among the members of his family. By the codicll he directs that the sums paid by him for the enefit of the creditors of the firm of Henry Marquand & Co., of which his son Henry was the chief partner, are to be deducted from th son's share of the estate, and divided between his son Allan, his daughters Linda and Eliza beth Love, and his grandsons, Galbraith and Marquand Ward. The will was executed on December 1, 1900, and the codicil on December 12, 1901. The value of the real and personal proprty is given as unknown.

Mr. Marquand directs that his executors set apart \$1,000 to be apportioned to such person in his employ as they deem advisable. He leaves the residue of the estate as follows:

One-sixth to his son Allan and his helrs; one sixth to his executors in trust for his son Henry, the principal to go on his death to his children as he may dispose of it; one-sixth to his execuors in trust to pay the income to his daughter, Linda M. Terry; should she die without issue the principal to be divided into three equal parts etween the testator's son Allan: his daughters, Elizabeth Love, and the child or children of his deceased daughter, Mabel; one-sixth in trust for his daughter Elizabeth, on the same condi-tions; one-sixth in trust to his executors, to hold one-half for each of his grandsons, Gal-braith and Marquand Ward; one-twelfth in trust for Alice, the daughter of his late son Frederick, the principal on her death to go to her children; one-twelfth in trust for Elizabeth her children; one-tweifth in trust for Elizabeth Love, the daughter of his son Frederick. His son Alian and his sons-in-law, Henry Gal-

braith Ward and Harold Godwin, are appointed executors and trustees, and receive power to invest or sell the property.

The codicil to the will, besides deducting from the share of Henry Marquand the amount paid by his father for the benefit of his creditors, directs that should his creditors institute any proceedings to obtain the surplus of his income, his right to such surplus shall at once end, and his executors shall hold it in trust for his wife and

braith Ward and Harold Godwin, are apr

LEFT IN TRUST FOR WIDOW,

ENTIRE ESTATE OF FREDERIC D. TAPPEN TO BE HERS IN HER LIFETIME,

the Gallatin National Bank, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate was said to he unknown. All the estate is left in trust for life to the widow, Sarah A. B. Tappen, who lives in the family house, at No. 49 East Sixty-eighth st. On her death the principal is to be equally divided between the testator's daughters, Ellen S. T. Adams, who lives with her mother, and May Hamilton, of No. 228 Neustandt-ave., St. Louis, and his granddaughters, Ethel Brooks, Edna T. Brooks and Marjorie Brooks, who live with their grand For Mrs. Grace T. Seney, another daughter

whose home is given as White Plains, and who is stated to be of unsound mind, \$40,000 is placed in trust, the income to be devoted to her maintenance and support. On her death her daughter, Phobb A. Beney, is to receive the income for life. On her death the principal will revert to the residuary state.
Samuel Woolverton, of Mount Vernon, and Edward J. Harney, of Tuxedo Park, are appointed executors and trustees.

BANK CASE AGAIN GOES OVER, W. H. Kimball and G. S. Rose, officers of the

old Seventh National Bank, and F. B. Poor, of Marquand & Co., who were indicted in the United States Circuit Court for a violation of the federal banking laws in connection with certifying checks of the firm of Marquand & Co. for sums greater than the firm had on deposit, were before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court yester-day for pleading. When the case was called the awyers asked for an adjournment that they might more carefully examine the indictments. This Judge the indictments, but Assistant United States Attorney Baldwin objected to the demurrer interposed, on the ground that it was not sufficiently specific. Messrs. Lauterbach and Olcott then promised to add to the demurrer by to-morrow and make it sufficiently specific to suit Mr. Baldwin. To allow this the case was allowed to go over until next Tuesday. Thomas refused. Then the lawyers demurred to

AN UNFAILING SIGN.

SMOKING CARS GIVE HOPE THAT SPRING IS HERE.

Three signs are taken by the average New-Yorker as indicative of the approach of spring First, of course, is the initial song of the robin to whose call the younger and more fancy free respond. Then there is the soft balm in the air which calls out in full force the bench warmers of the city parks. These signs are but weak and far off echoes of the approaching season of mildness. It is only when the Metropolitan Street Railway Company takes official cognizance of the coming of the spring, when the New-Yorker sees the first open car on its Broadway run, that he redits the signs of spring which are abroad.

The robin may sing too soon, the balmy weather may vanish in untimely blizzards, but, once out, the open cars go on forever.

It was the sight of some fifty of these cars yesterday that awakened true joy in the heart of yesterday that awakened true joy in the heart of the smoker. For months he has been obliged reluctantly to discard his cherished Havana as he entered a car. Yesterday he settled back in a seat and blissfully watched the sunlit sidewalks through a thin blue haze of smoke. But his ancient foe, the woman who rides in the smoking seats and bitterly assails him, was forth, too, with all her bundles. Plentiful also were those with colds who got on the open cars by mistake and railed against the corporation with bitter invective. But as the long and the short, the wicked and the good, the smoker and the anti-nicotine fanatics settled back and stretched out in the seats of the open cars, despite the dust, despite the occasional keen breeze that swept down the side streets, there was a look of happiness in every face. For a single day the coming of the winter wearied citizens. . MARRIED.

TOWNLEY-BROWN-On Tuesday, March 11, 1802, at Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Charles H. Mann, Helle Broome daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis R. Brown, to David H. Townley. WILSON-MASON-On Tuesday, March II, at Emanue Church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Law rence, Marton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mason, to Richard Thornton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rich ard Thornton Wilson, of New-York.

forsed with full name and address.

Doudge, James R. Jones, Charles F. McKernon, Susanne T. Newman, George H. Oakley, Gilbert.

last year." When he was asked to speak of the pending suit against the Northern Securities Company, he smiled, and replied: "There is not so much to say, except that we hope it will come out right. One cannot predict. If the suit should happen to be decided in favor of the merger, I am not enough of a lawyer to say whether there would still be left to the people of the State of Minnesota, and the other States affected, any ground on which to fight the combination of the roads. But I think this may safely be said, if the present laws are not strict enough to stop a thing of this sort, then more stringent laws should be passed by Congress which would stop it. It lies in the hands of the people, and I have yet to be convinced that the people cannot protect themselves from things injurious, that is, against monopolies, for monopolies are injurious." The opposite of the general view taken by those who talk on the future of Ireland is held by Father O'Donovan, one of the members o SAYS CO-OPERATION the committee appointed a few years ago to look into the indus-trial conditions of the island. "I trial conditions of the island, "don't wish to preach any revolu IS THE HOPE OF IRELAND. tion," he said at the Waldorf, is the situation in Ireland to-day other than most hopeful. The trouble with the

THE PASSING THRONG.

BOOK.

ountry in the past has been that the Irish farmers themselves did not keep up with the times, and so could not compete with the progressive nations, such as the Danish and Dutch, in the common market of England. This is fast being changed now, and, with the co-operation of the Irish people, quietly and industriously pulling together, the future should be bright. Eight years ago the co-operative movement was started in Ireland, with twenty-seven members in the society, one modern creamery, and one co-operative bank, where the farmers could borrow capital at a reasonable rate of interest—not the 19 to 39 per cent of former times. Now this society numbers sixty thousand members and there are nearly two hundred banks and numerous creamerles. As an illustration of the progress made, take the case of eggs. Eight years ago Irish eggs were used in England only on election days. Now they are served daily on hundreds and thousands of English breakfast tables, and Irish butter is actually considered the superior of Danish. The hope of Ireland is in the co-operative movement." themselves did not keep up with the times, and so

ANONYMOUS GIFT TO HARVARD.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON ITS USE. EITHER, SO IT WILL BE USED FOR ASTRO-NOMICAL STUDY.

Cambridge, Mass., March 12.-A gift of \$20,000 to the Harvard College observatory is announced by Professor Edward C. Pickering, the director, who purther says it is anonymous. No restrictions are placed upon the expenditure of the fund, so it is proposed to use half of it immediately for ex-tending the building in which the university's in-valuable library of astronomical photographs is ept.

A part of the remainder will be employed at noe in a minute study of the stellar photographs, not what is then left will be set aside as a re-

ENTIRE ESTATE TO CHARITY.

WILL OF THE LATE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE SPRINGFIELD DIOCESE PROBATED.

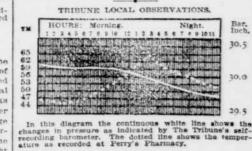
Worcester, Mass., March 12.—The will of the Rev ohn J. Power, vicar-general of the Springfield Roman Catholic diocese, was filed in the Probate rt to-day. The estate is valued at about \$100, His library is given to Holy Cross College, his ence and the surrounding property to Bishop Beaven, of the diocese, incorporated. odicil it bequeathes land, the convent and the oroblinance on High-st, to the Association of Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, which is also made residury legatee after small bequests to brothers, sisters, ast and present curates of St. Paul's Church and o his personal attendants at St. Paul's parochial

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, March 12.—The storm that was central en Michigan with a considerable increase in naity and showers have been general over this dis he greater portion of the lower lake region. Thunder continue greatly above the seasonal of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Gulf

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY. New England, showers to day; brisk to high south to outhwest winds. Friday fair, colder.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Vir Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Eastern Newtima, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Leastern New-york and North Carolina, cloudy to-day, probably show-ers. Friday fair, colder; brisk to high south winds to-day; For Western Pennsylvania, showers and colder to-day; orisk to south winds, becoming southwest. Friday fair, For Western New-York, showers to-day; colder in west sortion; brisk to high south to west winds.



The following official record from the Weather Bureau hows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of

last year: 1902. 1901. 1902. 3 A. M. 46 34 4 P. M. 65 4 A. M. 44 — 6 P. M. 63 6 A. M. 45 35 9 P. M. 56 9 A. M. 50 35 11 P. M. 56 12 M. 68 89 12 P. M. — Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 44; average 54. Average temperature for corresponding date last year of. Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 37.

Local forecast—Cloudy .o-day, probably showers; stationary temperature. Friday fair, colder; brisk to high south winds to-day.

Burnett's Cocoaine soothes the irritated scalp, emoves dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the hair.

HORNE On Wednesday morning, March 12, riet Amelia, wife of Charles E. Thorne, Fu vices at her late residence, at Auburn, N. Y., March 15, at 3 o'clock.

WILBOUR-At Rutherford, N. J., March II, Hor Wilbour, of Bristol, R. L., United States C Dublin, Ireland, Funeral services in Grace Providence, R. L., at 12 o'clock noon.

Special Nonces.

Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Sprains, etc., treated by Superheated Dry Air (Sprague Method). Spaiding Bidg.

SUNDAY, 5 cents WEEKLY REVIEW, 6 cents WEEKLY REVIEW, 5 cents TRI-WEEKLY, 2 cents TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 CENTS.

Six Months, Twelve Months,

The Tribune will be mailed to Cuba, Porte Rice, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign

AY: DAILT ONLY: SIX Months, Twelve Months, Twelve Months, St 50 60 S19 38 WERLY FARMER: SIX Months, Twelve Months, WEEKLY REVIEW; SIX Months, Twelve Months, SIX Months, Twelve Months, Twelve Months, Twelve Months, Twelve Months, SIX M SUNDAY ONLY: Six Months

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Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p.m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miqueion, by rail to Beston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p.m. Mails for Cuba. by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa. on Sundays, at 18 a. m., Wednesdays and Fridays, 12:30 p. m.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Fridays at 11:30 p. m. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS. March 116, inclusive, not dispatch per a. American Maru.

tails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily tails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, dispatch, per z. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

tails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily dails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily dails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily dails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily dails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily dails for China con March 118, inclusive, for dispatch as 6:30 p. m. up to March 118, inclusive, for dispatch cer z. s. Toso Maru. (Registered mail must be directed Print Seattle").

at 6:30 p. m. up to March the inclination for dispatch per s. s. Toss Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Scattle").

Mails for Hawail, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March 124, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Mails for Hawail. China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March 124, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. City of Pekins.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which pers via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, and Frii Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. tits: March 115 and up to March 120, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Acamet Supplementary mails.

4:30 p. m. March 5:30 attle and Victoria, close here at 6:30 p. m. March 5:30 and the general content of their limiterrupted overland transit. They are the sumption of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit. They is the common of their limiterrupted overland transit.

JONES On Wednesday, March 12, Charles F. Jones, at his home, No. 228 Van Buren etc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services on Friday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock at the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sumner ave., corner of Van Buren etc. Inter-ment private.

M'KERNON-Entered into rest, March 12, 1902, Susanne T. McKernon, Funeral service at her late residence, No. 12 East 29th-st., on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment at Cambridge, N. Y.

AS TO CONNECTICUT TOBACCO. From The Hartford Post.

AGAINST OXNARD. From The Hartford Courant.